

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5364

號四十六百三十五第

日十二月二十一年庚申年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1875.

三三三
號七十二月正英 滙香港

[PRICE \$25 PER MONTH]

Arrivals.

January 26, PROVENCE, French str. 1,640, Manning, Shanghai 23rd Jan, General MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
January 26, QUADRANT, German str. 738, P. L. P. Postau & Co.
January 26, CANDIDA, Spanish bark 333, Juan de Oviedo, 21st Jan, General REMEDIOS & Co.
January 26, FORNOSA, British str. 651, Chas. E. Stewart, Bangkok 17th January, General - An Ion.

Departures.

January 25, GLENROY, str. for Macau.
January 26, YOTUNG, str. for Swatow.
January 26, H.M.S. ADVENTURE, for Yokohama.
January 26, ROSALIA, for Manila.
January 26, RAJAH, str. for Swatow.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 26TH.
None.

Passages.

ARRIVED.
Per PROVENCE, str. from Shanghai:—
Mr. and Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Bidwell, 2 children and a maid, Messrs. E. D. Sisson and servant, Mrs. Purdon, Schlimann, Fabris, Moodie, Mr. d'Almeida, and Adel Ago, and 2 Chinese.
Per FORNOSA, str. from Bangkok:—
40 Chinese.
Per GUARDIA, str. from Saigon:—
6 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish bark *CONQUISTA* reports left Saigon on 21st January, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather but high sea throughout.

The French steamship *Provence* reports left Shanghai on 23rd January, and had fine weather but moderate monsoon throughout.

The German steamship *Qarina* reports left Saigon on 19th January, and had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The British steamship *FORVANA* reports left Bangkok on 17th January, with light Easterly winds in the Gulf. From Cape Padman strong N.E. monsoon and a heavy sea. Passed the Danish steamship *Kjøbenhavn* on the 24th, off Polo Channel, bound to Bangkok.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Uncorrected to Date.)

Yesterdays Name From Date
Cleopatra... Paris... July 8
Cleopatra... Falmouth... June 29
Cleopatra... New York... July 10
Fontenay... London... July 13
Marie... Cardiff... Aug. 14
Invincible... London... Sept. 9
Fede a Speranza... Swans... Sept. 14
Hansa... Cardiff... Sept. 15
Bonita... Cardiff... Sept. 16
Vest... Cardiff... Sept. 16
Life Brigade (A)... Cardiff... Sept. 16
Felling... Sunderland... Oct. 5
Makato... London... Oct. 7
August Frederick Swans... Oct. 13
Livingstone... Kid... Oct. 23
Green Jacket... Penarth... Oct. 24
M. Washington... Boston... Oct. 24
M. Neen... New York... Oct. 24
Gothic... Cardiff... Oct. 31
Eskimo... London... Nov. 4
Pope... Hamburg... Nov. 5
Admiral Tsooth of Cardiff... Nov. 8
Anna Dorothy... Swans... Nov. 8
Dorothy... Cardiff... Nov. 11
Osaka... London... Nov. 12
Sophie... London... Nov. 13
Pomona... Cardiff... Nov. 14
Cleopatra... Falmouth... Nov. 15
Athena... Glasgow... Nov. 20
Ville France... Liverpool... Nov. 21
Juno... Cuxhaven... Nov. 23
Bello... London... Nov. 26
Abatross... Cardiff... Dec. 1
Min (A)... London... Dec. 5
S. of Virginia (A)... London... Dec. 7
Hartwich... Swans... Dec. 7
Hector (A)... Liverpool... Dec. 8

Auction Sales To-day.

Note.

TOWING.

THE Steam-Eng. LITTLE ORPHAN is available for TOWING at reasonable Rates. Apply on Board, or to BOSTON JACK & Co. Anchorage of Pedder's Wharf. 82—Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

A. S. WATSON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGISTS TO H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH

H.E. THE GOVERNOR, BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES. 97-98 Hongkong, 19th June, 1875.

H. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY); SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. F. PEIL.

MR. 1971, Hongkong, Shanghai, Colognes (Germany) THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & E. T. WALKER, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSH & Sons, Ardross. ARTHUR, KARBERG & CO. of 419 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received. Storage in first-class Coal-bins (Italy) in various sizes of about 5,000 tons capacity, situated on the Praya, West Watchi. T. G. LINSTEAD. 1803 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned—having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the amount of \$10,000 on Buildings; or on Goods stored therein. D. G. LAPRAIK & Co. of 177 Hongkong, 9th November, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON. THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hangkow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at Current Rates. HOLIDAY, WISE & Co. of 1958 Hongkong, 14th October, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office. T. G. LINSTEAD, Agent, Sun Fire Office. 1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

Banks.

THE CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA supplies CHEQUE BOOKS of the CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED, on payment of the necessary amount.

By Order.

S. J. NICOLLS,
Secretary.

146 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—A. ARDEN, Esq.

H. B. BELL, Esq.
J. F. CONDE, Esq.

A. E. HOPKINS, Esq.
E. D. SASSON, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong Manager, Esq.

Shanghai—Even Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum

12.....5.....

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London and the chief commercial places—Bengal, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREGG, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE,

Bonham Road, West, lately occupied by N. J. DIX, Esq., containing Two Rooms, Bath-rooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
P. & G. S. N. Co.'s Office.

ff 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE,

Bonham Road, West, lately occupied by N. J. DIX, Esq., containing Two Rooms, Bath-rooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
P. & G. S. N. Co.'s Office.

ff 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE WHOLE or part of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE".

Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

ff 977 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1874.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

ff 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Premises at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER,
ff 3070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Premises situated on Land Lot 152, Granary Street, (at present occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHORN & Co.)

consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE and Four GODOWNS.

Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD,
33 Hongkong, 16th January, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Premises at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER,
ff 3070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Premises situated on Land Lot 5 and 7, Aberdeen Street, (at present occupied by No. 33 Hollywood Street).

Apply to

A. P. ALVES,
1m 31 Hongkong, 9th January, 1875.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOWN OFFICE—ON MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S PEIYA PREMISES.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company beg to announce that having secured the services of a highly-skilled Baker, who are making daily and are prepared to receive orders for all kinds of CAKES, BISCUITS, and BREAD, Samples of which may be seen at the Office, or will be forwarded on application.

Cakes—Breakfast-Buns, plain and filled, Sodas, Milk Sodas, Wheat-Bread, Cottage-Bread, Twisted Bread; French Bread; Brown Bread; Soda Bread; &c. &c.

WEDDING and CHRISTENING CAKES made and decorated.

Im 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E.

THE ROSEBED GLADIATOR, ... Pista,
Keto, Red Ses. do. De ST. MARCO'S CARTE BLANCHE, do.

BURGUNDY WINES—CHAMBERTIN, COTTON,

NUITS, VOLNAI, BAUNE.

H O O K—

EDDINGTON, BUDDESBURG, JOHANNESBURG, HOCKHEIMER,

O L A B E T S, CHATSAU LAPITTE, Quarts, Pints.

LEOVILLE, Quarts, MAAZOU, Quarts.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

OLARET, OLARET,

OLARET in Chalk, Superior Quality.

BRANDIES AND OTHERS—COQUETTE, CUIVRE, FERRE,

JAS. HENNESSY & CO., do.

JULES ROBIN, CUTLER AND PALMER, WHISKY.

AVH. GIN, in Square Bottles.

Apply to

E. CHASTEL,

NOW READY.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1875.

THIS work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875 has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE SULK WORM DISTRICTS,

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA,
AND OF
THE COAST OF CHINA;ALSO THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macao Messrs. J. DA SILVA & Co.
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Nanking HALL & KELLY
Tientsin and HALL & KELLY
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New York MESSRS. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.
37, Park Row.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

NOTICE.

The Editorial Department of the Daily Post and Overland Trade Report has this day been placed in the hands of Mr. R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

W. N. BELL,
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, January 11th, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 27TH, 1875.

His Imperial Majesty the EMPEROR OF CHINA is dead. A bullet telegram, received yesterday morning, announces this momentous fact. He expired on the 12th instant, probably from some after effects of the small-pox, which disease he was reported to have recovered from. At present, however, this is only conjecture; no information on the point having reached us up to the time of writing.

The Emperor Tung-chen was born on the 4th April, 1857, and was therefore in his eighteenth year. He succeeded his father, Hien-fung, who died at the early age of 30 years, when an infant in his fifth year. He married, on the 14th October, 1872, an accomplished and virtuous lady, Lin-kuo, the daughter of Ching-chen, lecturer at the Hsien-ku, and subsequently raised to the dignity of duke. His public acts have been few and scarcely worthy of mention. His last public edict indicated a not ungenerous disposition, their purport being pardon to some and reward for good service to others. Generally speaking, however, he has been ruled by the Empress-dowager and his Ministers, and therefore kept very much in the background. On the 26th June, 1873, the Foreign Ministers at Peking were admitted to an audience with him, when he complimented him with the dignity worthy of a prince. In the autumn of the same year a model railway was offered for his acceptance by the Duke of SUTHERLAND and other English gentlemen, but he declined the gift, probably at the instigation of his Ministers. It might even have been refused for him, and the young autocrat have remained in perfect ignorance of the whole affair. But though his thirteen years reign has been singularly uneventful so far as his personal actions were concerned, the history of his country during that period has not been barren of events. The beginning of his sway saw the successful stamping-out of the Taiping rebellion, and peace and prosperity may, on the whole, be said to have existed through a great portion of the Empire during his reign. The repeated defeats they have sustained at the hands of foreign nations has in some measure roused the Chinese, and given them a perception of their true position, and their armaments and navy are now on a much superior scale. By the formal recognition of foreign Ambassadors China has entered into the family of nations, and even contracted a National Debt. Some efforts have likewise been made to put down piracy and establish a coast-guard system. In manufactures and trading speculations the Chinese have also made considerable progress, and there is at last a faint promise of the vast mineral resources of the Empire being opened up.

It is not yet known who will succeed to the throne. The telegram says it is probable that the grandson of Prince Tung will be the new Emperor, but this is, of course, only conjecture. According to the Chinese law of succession, the sovereign has the power of nominating any male member of the Royal

Family that he pleases as his successor, and as Tung-chen has left no children, it is rather difficult to surmise on whom the purple will really fall. Hien-fung was the fourth son of his predecessor, and his elder brothers were passed over by their father without scruple. It was thought when Hien-fung died Prince Kung would be likely to succeed him, to the exclusion of the infant Prince his son. But English hopes were disappointed, the child proclaimed Emperor, and a Regency established. Prince Kung stands no better chance now we fear. The advisors of the late Emperor were always hostile to him, and though his succession would be regarded with pleasure by foreigners generally, and great masses of his countrymen, the event is highly improbable. But we trust the Prince upon whom the royal mantle has fallen, wherever he may be, will prove a worthy of the honour, and show a little more vigour than the Prince of the Mongolian dynasty have been wont to display. As a rule, they have surrendered themselves to the enjoyment of low and sensual pleasures, leaving the State to be governed by men whose single object was to wring as much as possible out of the poor and oppressed people. Jealousy of all interference, foreign or native, these princes and officials have made it their almost unfeeling policy to exclude the monarch and render him inaccessible. And until the Imperial seal is occupied by a man who possesses a mind and will of his own, and who is not the slave of his base passions, there is small hope of China making much more rapid progress, moral or material.

When the hundred days of mourning appointed to follow the death of the Emperor in China are ended the memory of Tung-chen will have almost faded from the minds of men. Though he reigned over nearly four hundred millions of the human race he was practically but a name. Unlike Western princes, he was seldom or never seen by his subjects, who consequently cannot be expected to entertain much personal regard for one, who, however amiable he might have been, they were virtually unacquainted with. They paid him homage from afar, the homage due to exalted rank, and respected—almost venerated him—as the representative of a long line of rulers; but they could have no real affection for him. Allegiance to the dynasty with whom he was connected, profit to Government, Peking's safety or doing anything remunerative they desired and preferred shot drill. In fact men of the same stamp as the prisoners professed glad to be rid of him.

Chung-kuo was sentenced to two months' hard labour to one month's hard labour.

Mr. Gray and Chinese prisoners preferred to work which was profit to Government, Peking's safety or doing anything remunerative they desired and preferred shot drill. In fact men of the same stamp as the prisoners professed glad to be rid of him.

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Extracts.

ALL ABSENT FRIENDS.
All absent friends! Stand up, upright!
Let us make a little fair trial,
Shall fate out "going-on" to-night?
These honour'd bound with fav'ring rates,
Those "neath Gibraltar's frowning height,
Or cumber in India's sultry night,
And these our sweet Kentish vale,
Neath stormy sky by tempest driven—
Mist, howling wind and wintry wave,
Battling shrewd'd to meet to save,
Or leading dying souls to heaven.
Dreadful from the land of death,
She'll stand alone from her land,
And torch a sad look, quivering
In heart's trust to Christmas Day!
All absent friends?—Aye, if our thought
Go forth to those long 'ow' to well,
Now passed away!—Do that not tell
Twain in tender me're wrought?
So brash sullen from our side,
Did Dark Care ride his slow steed,
His bridle loose, his jockey gone,
Perchance a mazy, Christ-like ride.
All absent friends!—It is, at all,
At home abroad, where they be,
Fill up, fill up, with "three times three!"
Dear absent friends! God bless them all.
London Society. Henry Park.

THE LORD MOUNTAIN'S DUTIES.
In the good old days the government of London was of Spartan severity. To repress crime and poverty and rascality was the aim of all good citizens. Each ward had its alderman and common council, and its ward clerk and beadle, for that very purpose.

As we go higher we come to the court of alderman and common council, and the common hall, and then all the Lord Mayor is the head. At once, then, we see that his duties, if he be what he should be, are anything but light. He's to preside at the sittings of the court of alderman, at those of the court of common council, and at the common hall. At all these, matters pertaining to the rights, the interests, the trade, and the health of the City are discussed, and sometimes it is no easy matter to keep order between disputants so anxious of their rights, and so heedless of those of others. Within the City the Lord Mayor takes precedence after the Sovereign, and on the occasion of the death of the latter he is summoned to the Privy Council, where he signs first the declaration of the title of the new Sovereign. He is Judge of the Court of Hustings, Chief Commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, which he visits twice during each session, and presides over the London sessions held at the Guildhall. He is Educator-General of London and Southwark when there is anything escheatable—a matter of very rare occurrence. He has to sign daily proofs of affidavits to notarial documents which may be required here or for transmission to the colonies; to attend, when necessary, at committees of the municipal bodies, and the meeting of the several commissioners, of which he is *ex officio* chief. Besides, he sits regularly in his own justice-rooms in the Mansion-house three hours or more daily, to administer the law. Many of the cases brought before him in the latter capacity will require much of his lordship's time and attention. Many will be cases in which vast commercial interests are concerned, to understand which a good deal of commercial knowledge is required, on which decisions may not be given lightly or on the spur of the moment. Often, also, his lordship will be required to sit privately to adjust differences as an arbitrator. His clerks may be clever and learned, he may have good advisers, but he will have to master each case for himself, to give each his undivided attention, and to spare no labour to that end. Shrewd sense in a Lord Mayor should be marked to shrewd words. It is requisite that he have a clear head and a clever tongue. The new Lord Mayor will have on his hands a good deal of work that is considered as merely nominal, but which, it is to be trusted, he will consider in a practical light. Few people outside the Mansion-house have any conception of the vast amount of routine business that has to be transacted within its walls, and the amount is increasing with each succeeding mayoralty.—*City Press.*

LOVE IN A WRECK.

What the captain was doing I don't know, unless trying to get it into his head that he'd rated himself a cent or two too high. I doubt if he'd managed it, though, for his *crusade* was thicker than bees in a hive. But the first mate, who hadn't much soul for the poetry of nature, was minding his business; and "Lund ahead!" was the word. The two ladies looked up at Mr. Carey in a quizzical way, as much as to say, "Does that mean we're saved?" He didn't look at them, though—he looked at me, in a " Didn't I tell you so?" sort of way. But the idea of those poor young women fancying "Lund ahead!" means "sived," when you're as sea with your engine smashed and a steady wind blowing on a lee shore! That was our plight, and if there wasn't a general scare all along the line, twas just because most of us were in the blisful lap of Ignorance—if we hadn't been a lot of blockheads we shouldn't have been there. I suppose there was nothing to be done—any way nobody did anything that I could make out, except get the boats ready and rigged with whatever in the shape of victuals and other useful things came handy. We—we were off for boats, but when I looked at Mr. Carey I blessed the stars above me that I wasn't a married man, and had none nearer than an old aunt to cry over me if I never saw dead Jonesville again. "What are they doing with the boats?" asked Miss Carey of me, with a voice as steady as a rock, and as sweet and cool as an anemone. "Do you think there is danger?" "Well, miss," I said, "it's cruel to keep a brave heart like yours in the dark—and if I was to calculate our chances again, I'd talk to you about it." On this point Dr. Gardner is a most exhilarating informant. He allows, indeed, that the world cannot be strictly defined by years. "Some human beings, like some race-horses, which are run on their legs at two years of age, are too early exposed to the trials of wear and tear, and necessarily the result of being strengthened by what might otherwise have been a severe, perhaps, but an invigorating and a hardening discipline, break down, and fall into premature decay." Then the phrase *post mortem* is full of meaning. It implies a crowding of pleasures or sufferings into a shorter compass than natural—and, if we burn a candle at both ends, we cannot take the time in which it is consumed as a fair criterion of the lasting power of vessels in general, reasonably treated. Let us, however, put our human candle in a candle-stick, and burn it moderately, and not if we can help it, and it will last so long that as Dr. Gardner says, "the world is a most exhilarating informant." On this point Dr. Gardner is a most exhilarating informant. He allows, indeed, that the world cannot be strictly defined by years. "Some human beings, like some race-horses, which are run on their legs at two years of age, are too early exposed to the trials of wear and tear, and necessarily the result of being strengthened by what might otherwise have been a severe, perhaps, but an invigorating and a hardening discipline, break down, and fall into premature decay." Then the phrase *post mortem* is full of meaning. It implies a crowding of pleasures or sufferings into a shorter compass than natural—and, if we burn a candle at both ends, we cannot take the time in which it is consumed as a fair criterion of the lasting power of vessels in general, reasonably treated.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHAM STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of the Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships, and
A. M. LIVER, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF HIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steam and sailing vessels which are to be insured in the CHINA, THAILAND, and GREEK THIRD EEE GENT (334%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

of 1875 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premiums current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. GOUGHTRY,

Secretary,

Hongkong, 1st November, 1875. (ft 382)

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are pro-

posed to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of \$20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)

upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premiums charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

London, 1st January, 1875.

THE ISLANDS OF THE WORLD.

The islands of the globe have been estimated to contain about one-hundred-and-thirty of the area of all the continents. They are divided into two groups, the continental and insular. The former are those which are closely connected with continents, like the adjoining mainland, in physical aspect; in their fauna and flora; the latter, those dotting the surface of the ocean far away from land. Taking their features from an axial chain parallel to, or in continuation of one upon the mainland, continental islands are generally much extended in one particular direction; while insular islands are either with- or mountains, or receive their form and outline from a central peak or group. Insular islands occur in countless multitudes over the surface of the central and western Pacific, and there are a few in the Atlantic, Indian, and Southern Oceans. With a very few exceptions, these are all either of volcanic or coraline formation, or have been produced by the joint action of volcanic forces and the coral-building polyp. The few exceptions to this rule are the Seychelles in the North Indian Ocean, which consist chiefly of granite and quartz rock, Kerguelan's Land in the southern part of the same ocean, having an axis of primary rocks, with a volcanic group in the north, and New Caledonia, 1,000 miles north of New Zealand, which has a central ridge of old rocks, and fringing reefs of coral.

—Selected Atlas of Political and Physical Geography.

FACIAL ANOMALIES.

I was once sitting in a cool underground saloon at Leipzig, while without people were ready to die from heat, when a new guest entered and took a seat opposite to me. The sweat rolled in great drops down his face, and he was kept busy with his handkerchief, till at last he found relief in the exclamation, "Fearfully hot!" I watched him attentively for a cool drink, for I expected every moment that he would fall from his chair in a fit of asphyxia. The man must have noticed that I was observing him, for he turned towards me suddenly, saying, "I am a curious sort of person, am I not?" "Why?" I asked. "Because I perspire only on the right side." And so it was; his right cheek and the right half of his forehead were as hot as fire, while the left side of his face bore not a trace of perspiration. I had never seen the like, and in my astonishment, was about to enter into conversation with him regarding this physiological curiosity, when his neighbour on the left broke in with the remark, "Then we are the opposites of each other, for I perspire only on the left side." This, too, was the fact. So the pair took seats opposite to each other, and shook hands like men who had just found each other half. "Well, this makes an end of natural history," exclaimed another guest, who hitherto had quietly gazed on this strange performance as though it were a play; and every one that had overheard what was said came to look at this novel wonder. "This makes an end of natural history!" This expression excited me to laughter, and involuntarily I exclaimed: "No, sir, this is just the beginning of natural history; for Nature has many strange surprises even as regards her symmetry." I then mentioned the case of a man I had known in my boyhood, who, Janus-like, had two totally different faces—one side smooth, plump, and comely, like a girl's cheek, while the other side was all scarred by the small-pox. This side of the face—denoted—shunshunes; and, while the other side wore a smile, this boded mischief. In this instance disuso had been unsymmetrical.—Popular Science Monthly.

MRS. JOSE.

There was only one house that ventured to style itself an inn. This was the Lame Duck, kept by Mrs. Jose, or, as she was generally called. Mother Jose in whose hands lay virtually the whole of the inland trade of Bartsand. Let a widow with five sons thirty years ago, she had made a good life in her day, and she was now enjoying her reward, if not in ease of living, yet in worldly gear and power. She was a potter after a kind in the little village and was reputed to be worth untold gold. She kept the Lame Duck, and she kept it well; and she herself, and personally conducted the omnibus that went twice a week in summer to the market town. This was Ponrose, fifteen miles off; and the way lay over a wild, wintry country, with a road that was simply a dry watercourse in summer and a wet one in winter. It was not much of a market when you got there; but it was the best to had; and the Bartsand people thought it could not be bettered. The five sons who had been left at home were all dead; and the woman had lost all parts of the clever mechanism of her life; and she took care that they should pay no one. Not one of them was his own master yet, not one married or in his own home. Two worked on the farm and ran, and personally conducted the omnibus, with strict as, and their Contents, a per cent. per annum.

Datched and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, a per cent. per annum.

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